G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. TO THE WINDS.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY. Talk to my heart, O winds-Talk to my heart to-night ; My spirit always finds With you a new delight-Finds always new delight,

In your silver talk at night.

Give me your soft embrace As you used to long ago, In your shadowy trysting place, When you seemed to love me so-When you sweetly kissed me so, On the green hills long ago. Come up from your cool bed, In the stilly twilight sea, For the dearest hope lies dead, That was ever dear to me; Come up from your cool bed,

Tell me, for oft you go, Winds, levely winds of night, About the chambers low, With sheets so dainty white, If they sloop through all the night, In the beds so chill and white

And we'll talk about the dead.

If in the grave de fort For O. life's little day Is a weary one at best Talk to my heart and say If death will give me rest. New York, August 18, 1851.

> From the Herald of Peace, (London.) THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The fourth (or, reckoning that in 1843 as one of the series, we might say the fifth) Peace Congress has come and gone; months of anxiety and toil, on the part of the few engaged in its preparation, have been rewarded by a degree of success which must have satisfied the expectations of the most sanguine. We must restrain for the present the full utterance of many thoughts and feelings, which crowd upon us in retrospect of these memorable meetings. Of no public movement ever originated in this country could it be said with more emphatic truth, Vires acquiret eundo. Greeted at its outset by many an explosion of scorn, and many a dismal prophecy of speedy and ignominious failure, it has nevertheless gained every succes-sive year, not only accessions of number, but assembly which embodied so large an amount of the highest elements of English society, its intelligence, its moral and religious worth, and that resolute fixedness of purpose, which has enabled the same classes as were represented on this occasion to achieve so many triumphs before in the cause of liberty, philanthropy, and religion. More than a thousand men, from every district of the United Kingdom, representing all the large towns and cities of the Empire, and selected for the most part on account of the honorable distinction they had locally acquired among their fellow citizens, including official delegates from important municipal and religious bodies, the chief magistrates of many towns, the Parliamentary repre-sentatives of not a few influential constituencies, more than 200 ministers of the gospel of various denominations, appointed by their respective congregations; emiment professors in our colgiate establishments, and a considerable body men inferior to none in this country for their It was a noble array, not unworthy of the great cause which they came forward to espouse. The very circumstance which caused the only serious perplexity to those who had to conduct the proceedings—the extraordinary affluence of persons willing and competent to address so vast and imposing an audience—was of itself the most gratifying proof that could be adduced of the large amount of moral and intellectual power which the assembly comprised. It is impossible not to feel some pain and regret, that so many distinguished and eloquent men, so well qualified to shed the light of superior inwell qualified to shed the light of superior in-tellect on the great questions which the Con-gress discussed, had no operationity of express-ing their thoughts. But it confess, that even now, we do not see how the selection of speak-ers that was actually made could be much amended, however strongly we might desire

secured such a President. We verily believe that the three kingdoms could have hardly supplied another so eminently qualified for the position. His high moral and religious character, his world-wide and brilliant scientific reputer. tation, his eloquence and power as a writer, and the lofty moral courage which he has so often displayed, all combine to render Sir David Brewster one of the most illustrious and venerble names which our country can produce.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"1. Resolved, That it is the special and solem duty of all ministers of religion, instructors of youth, and conductors of the public press, to employ their great influence in the diffusion of pacific principles and sentiments, and in eradicating from the minds of men those hereditary animosities and political and commercial jealousies which have been so often the cause

f disastrous wars.

"2. Resolved, That as an appeal to the sword." can settle no question, on any principle of equity and right, it is the duty of Governments to refer to the decision of competent and impartial arbitrators such differences arising between them as cannot be otherwise amicably adjusted.

"3. Resolved, That the standing armaments with which the Governments of Europe menace each other, amid professions of mutual friend-ship and confidence, being a prolific source of social immorality, financial enbarrassment, and ational suffering, while they excite constant

disquetude and irritation among the nations, this Congress would earnestly urge upon the Governments the imperative necessity of entering upon a system of international disarmament.

A Resolved, That this Congress, believing that the intervention, by threatened or actual violence, of one country in the internal politics of another in another, is a frequent cause of bitter and solating wars, maintains that the right of try State to regulate its own affairs should

held absolute and inviolate.

5. Resolved, That this Congress express trong abhorrence of the system of aggression and violence practiced by civilized nations upon thoriginal and uncivilized tribes, as leading to necessant and exterminating wars eminently

infavorable to the true progress of religion, civilization, and commerce.

6. Resolved, That this Congress, regarding the system of negotiating loans for the prosecution of war, or the maintenance of warlike armanents, as immoral in principle, and disastrons in operation, renews its emphatic condemnation of all such loans.

7. Resolved, That the Congress recommends the members of Peace Societies in all constitutional countries to use their influence in returning to their respective Parliaments representatives who are friends of peace, who will be prepared to support by their votes measures.

for the diminution of the number of men

employed in, and the amount of money expended for, war purposes.

"8. Resolved, That this Congress recommends all the friends of Peace to prepare public opinion, in their respective countries with a view to the formation of an authoritative code of International Law.

"9. Resolved, That the Congress, convinced that whatever brings the nations of the earth together in intimate and friendly intercourse, must tend to the establishment of peace, by removing misapprehensions and prejudices, and inspiring mutual respect, hails with unquali-fied satisfaction the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, as eminently calculated to promote that end."

Mr. Cobden made the following speech in fa-vor of the adoption of the third resolution: "That having been, for the last two mornings, occupied until two o'clock, and kept out of his bed until that unseasonable hour, listening to debates in another assembly, and joining in divisions that he feared would lead to very small results, it must be admitted that he had made thereby a very poor preparation for doing justice to the important topics that had been just placed in his hand, or for making himself heard in that most extensive and influential audience. But, happily, the theme upon which he had to address them was one that did not require the stimulus of energy. He should rather have to congratulate the meeting that they had passed out of the first stage of that they had passed out of the first stage of their agitation, and that they no longer required to have their attention aroused and captivated by stirring language. [Hear, hear.] The very appointment of their chairman must be consid-ered as a step in advance in the progress of their agitation. For his habits of simple examinations, of careful balance, and of rigorous deduction, as applicable to the scientific pursuits in which he was engagad, led him ever to apply the intellectual test, and to avoid all those passionate appeals which might lead them into the regions of the impracticable, however much they might charm them by their grandeur or their novelty. He had therefore to congratu-late them upon the selection they had made of given by the fact that the speeches which had followed his inaugural address had appealed more to their reason and their judgment than had almost ever been the case in such an as-

"In speaking about the horrors of war, they were but following an old example; but the question—the practical question—that had alquestion—the practical question—that had al-ways been put to them was, 'How do you pro-pose to get rid of war?' And the practical object which they had in view was to answer that question. [Hear, hear.] Every one ad-mitted the desirableness of putting an end to war. Every one said that it would promote failure, it has nevertheless gained every successive year, not only accessions of number, but great increase of influence, earnestness, and power. So far as the British part of the delegation was concerned, it may be safely said that there was never gathered in this metropolis an assembly which embodied so large an amount of the highest elements of the highest elements and prosperity of the people, and advance the cause of religion. Well, then, that being so generally admitted, they had next to consider how had evil ever been done away with? Was it not by propagandism? Was it not by propagandism? Was it not by individual men going forth—by men of the highest elements of the highest elements of the highest elements of the should also mention the fortifications of Jamaica. He should also mention the fortifications of Question to keep up the fortifications of Question was called the Gibraltar of Canada. But he could not go on with the enumeration. He wished some military man—some one who was competent to the task—would sit down and calculate how many men would be required. it became generally acknowledged? [Hear hear.] For, if men who had truth on their side were true to themselves and to their cause it would triumph in spite of all opposition. He strongly urged this individual exertion upon them. He had been dealing with this subject in another place, where he had had a better opportunity than could be gained elsewhere of testing the progress of public opinion in this country, and he could assure them that in proportion as they—the people out of doors—had shown a disposition to interest themselves in the advance of peace principles and in the diminution of war armaments, in the same propor-tion did he find that an individual like himself had in Parliament a chance of a patient hear-ing. [Hear, hear.] And these remarks brought ing. [Hear, hear.] And these remarks brought him to the question of the resolution that had been placed in his hands. His was not what could properly be called a peace resolution. In proposing it, he was assuming that we were in a state of peace. But what he proposed was, that we should take steps to insure the continuance of peace, and that as a preliminary we should not have war preparations kept up in the midst of peace. [Hear, hear.] He maintained that, short of the actual sufferings, of the loss of life, and the devastation which took place upon the field of battle, every other so-

place upon the field of battle, every other social and economical evil that attended upon the armaments. They had not the battle-field running with blood, nor the destroyed cities nor the trampled-down harvests, and that was all. For they had the heavy taxation. They had the demoralization of the barracks. They had the waste of the national resources oc-casioned by maintaining large bodies of men in a state of idleness. And on what grounds were these armaments maintained in a time of cause it was necessary to be prepared for war, in order to prevent war. That was the answer which had been embodied in a motto which they had found written over the gates of a large they had found written over the gates of a large town in Belgium. He trusted that their friend M. Visschers would have it removed. [Cheers and laughter.] The motto was in Latin, but its meaning was, 'If you would preserve peace, you must be prepared for war.' And people seemed to have taken for granted the wisdom of the service, and to have gone on in that he of the saying, and to have gone on in that be lief, until they found that it was easy to discov er a pretence for going to war, when they were always so ready for it. [Hear, hear.] He had said some years ago, and he had been ridiculed for having said it, that he was not afraid of the countries on the continent of Europe going to war with one another; he had said it three years ago—he had said it two years ago, and he now repeated it. They had, indeed, seen

commotions and wars upon the continent within that period, but they were internal commotions and civil wars, not wars of countries with one another. They had seen, indeed, the war in Hungary, where the sovereign of Austria had asked the sovereign of a neighboring country to aid him in putting down his revolted subjects. But they had seen no aggression of one great country upon another. In fact, they had seen nothing like the tendency to war which existed amongst the nations of Europe forty years ago. [Hear, hear.] But he should make this reservation—it was his belief that if they went on increasing the numbers of their armies from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, and from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 of bayonets, and if they armies from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, and from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 of bayonets, and if they continued to wring their subsistence from the industrious people, in order to maintain those masses of idle men, the nations might become indifferent at length whether those masses did or did not come into mortal conflict. They might become tired of the burden, and even willing to get rid of it by allowing those soldiers to slaughter one another. [Hear, hear.] And he should not be surprised if the war party which existed in every country, and those armies and their generals, becoming anxious for war, should precipitate it. But if such a state of things should arise, it would be in consequence of the existence of those masses of armed men. It would not be because those mighty srmies had acted as preventives to the recurrence of war. [Loud cheera.] He was now speaking in England to an audience the majority of which were Englishmen, although there were also there foreigners from every part of the world. And he was sorry to say that, with all their boast, England and English wealth had done more for war, and for the maintenance of an aggressive attitude, than any other country in the world. [Hear, hear.] 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 of bayonets, and if they

quite impatient and intolerant with the rest of the world, because they had not all at once changed their opinions upon the subject. Why, twenty years ago England owned more slaves last few months flattery heaped upon Englishmen-laid on with a trowel. [A laugh.] There was no greater danger to be apprehend-

was in the history of the world a country that presented such an aggressive attitude as England did at the present moment; and if any man, or any set of men, thought that we could be otherwise than a heavily taxed people whilst be otherwise than a heavily taxed people whilst such a system lasted, he could only say they used a system of arithmetic which he did not understand. [Hear, hear.]

"Well, then, such being their position, and such the attitude which they presented abroad, what was their position at home? He had been sitting for the last three sessions upon a committee of the House of Commons for the purpose of inquiring into the expenditure of the army, navy, and ordnance, and what had he

army, navy, and ordnance, and what had he ascertained? Why, that they had £6,000,000 worth of warlike stores; a hundred line-of-battle ships afloat or on the stocks; between 10,000 and 30,000 pieces of cannon; 30,000,000 10,000 and 30,000 pieces of cannon; 30,000,000 musket-ball cartridges; 140,000 pikes; 1,200,000 sand-bags ready for use in their fortifications in short, that they were armed in every point, and ready to enter upon a gigantic scheme of warlike operations to-morrow. Then, England had not to complain of other countries having set her the example of preparing for war; for it was to England that other countries looked for an example. Why, they had shown, in the discussion in the House of Commons the other day, that England and France had been running a received the state of ning a race, had been playing a disastrous game of see-saw about these preparations. At game of see-saw about these preparations. At one time one sank below the level, and at another time the other. England had been building ships and fortifying her shores, always quoting France, and the preparations making by France, as the reason. And then next session they saw France making fresh preparations, and exhibiting renewed energy, and quoting England as setting her the example. And so it went on. Both had been equally to blame. He did not charge either with being more culpable than the other. But this he did say, that it was a question which it behooved the people.

abate the evil, and there was a task set before them in that Congress which would employ their courage and their perseverance quite as much as any combats in the field in which they might be engaged; for they would have to en-counter slights, and sarcasm, and scorn, and misrepresentation, and slander; and it was as hard to meet those difficulties as to face an enemy in the battle-field. It required courage, and perseverance, and coolness, and dogged endurance to the end. Let them not imagine alluded to the demoralization of the barrack system. Again and again he had requested his friend Mr. Richard, (the secretary,) to use his paper, the Herald of Peace, and to obtain, through some of his correspondents, truthful descriptions of the operation of the barrack system. They could scarcely go into any town in the kingdom where barracks were planted, without perceiving that the immediate effect of the barracks was to operate as a blight upon the whole surrounding neighborhood. He had tested it himself by the decreased value of the landed and house property in the immediate neighborhood of barracks—by the increased number of beer-shops and gin-shops, and places of a still worse description, which always grew up near them—[hear, hear]—and by the fact that everything that was moral and respectable, everything that was moral and respectable, everything that was virtuous and religious, seemed to shrink from the foul and contaminating influence of the barracks. [Hear, hear]

And in saying that England had done so, he was only giving her credit for that greater amount of energy which she had ever shown beyond all other nations in Europe with which beyond all other nations in Europe with which he was acquainted—that energy which had enabled Englishmen to succeed in every enterprise, whether good or bad, in which they had ever embarked—an energy which made them impatient, even when they had altered their munity. He would treat the army and the munity. He would treat the army and the opinions upon a subject, if other people did not at once adopt their views.

"They had been talking in that hall the other day about the slave trade, and they were fell down or bent his knee in homage to them upt impatient and intolerunt with the water of the bent this knee in homage to them

than any other country in the world; and fifty years ago England had almost the monopoly of the slave trade; and with regard to war, England, which had not had an invasion that could fact that these standing armaments tended to be called such these thousand years or nearly, had had a better opportunity than any people in the world of remaining at peace; yet she had not only spent more money upon war than any other nation, but she had heaped upon herself a greater debt than any other nation, not merely in parties the expenses of her community maintaining in idleness an enormore merely in parties the expenses of her community maintaining in idleness an enormore more whose laters where the expenses of her community maintaining in idleness an enormore more more than the expenses of her community maintaining in idleness an enormore more more than the expenses of her community maintaining in idleness an enormore more more more than the expenses of her community maintaining in idleness and the expenses of her community maintaining in idleness and the expenses of her community maintaining in idleness and the expenses of her community maintaining in idleness and the expenses of her community maintaining in idleness and the expenses of the community maintaining in idleness and the expenses of the expens any other nation, but she had heaped upon herself a greater debt than any other nation, not merely in paying the expenses of her own wars, but in paying other nations for cutting one another's throats. [Hear, hear.] And now Englishmen were hugging themselves as being something better than other men, because they were favorable to peace. They believed that now at length England had come to her senses, and that she was pursuing a more pacific and less aggressive course than heretofore. Let them take some of the most thought of foreign states new. for instance, and that she was pursuing a more pacific and less aggressive course than heretofore. and self-complacency which had been so much spoken of by foreigners. He had seen too much of that feeling of late. He had seen within the last few months flattery heared area. E. The had seen within the last few months flattery heared area. cal effect of keeping up these enormous armies.
[Hear, hear.] He (Mr. Cobden) believed that
he thought, by increasing the army, you just
found so much employment for so many more ed to their character—no greater barrier to their improvement—than that they should list-he was not capable of looking so far, as to conhe was not capable of looking so far, as to con-sider whether these men's living in idleness en complacently to that flattery of their nationality, which was but a sulgar mode of cadraining from the country, from the farmers they might charm them by their grandeur or their novelty. He had therefore to congratulate them upon the selection they had made of care their novelty. He had therefore to congratulate them upon the selection they had made of care they had made of care their novelty. He had therefore to congratulate them upon the selection they had made of care their novelty. He had therefore to congratulate them upon the selection they had made of care to congratulate them upon the selection they had made of care to congratulate them upon the selection they had made of they present before the people of they present before the people of the nations? What was the attitude which they would otherwise manure their land and increase its productiveness—did not diminimately they presented? Not to begin with their standing armanents at home, what were their positions on the face of the earth? Why, where they prove they exhibited their desire for peace. Did they present before the people of and peasantry of the country, from the face and peasantry of the country, the means with which they would otherwise manure their land and peasantry of the country, the means with which they which they would otherwise and peasantry of the country, the means with which they would otherwise and peasantry of the country, the means with which they would otherwise and peasantry of the country, the means with which they would otherwise and peasantry of the country, the means with which they would otherwise and peasantry of the country which they present their land and peasantry of the country which they present before the people of and peasantry of the coun was the nation that had ever occupied so many and such strategetic positions on the surface of the globe? They had fortified strong places and garrisoned them all over the world, to such that do you, farmers! It will bring home more to their reason and almost ever been the case in such an assembly. He was glad that they were taking this direction, and assuming such a tone in dealing with the question before them. It was nothing new to declaim against the horrors of war. For upwards of two thousand years there were them and any other strong maritime power, the first step necessary to be taken would be to blow up and abandon some of them. They had Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu, in the Mediterranean. Crossing the Isthmus would take them in hand. [Cheers and laugh they were puzzled how men could be to the came the Mauritius, which was called the outwork of India.
Returning, they had a military position at the Cape. Crossing the Atlantic westward, they had the powerful fortress of Halifax, ready to meet all connect. Coincide take them in hand the center and laughter. They were puzzled how men could be kept, if not maintained in that state of dileness, yet in this country they had seen 150,000 men discharged from the railway works within a meet all comers. Going from the continent, year or two, and in the Parliamentary returns they came to the island of Bermuda, where of the very same period it was shown there cations; and it was but the other day that he had heard an argument to induce Parliament to keep up the fortifications of Leville Parliament to hear day that he laborers discharged having the laborers discharged havin and calculate how many men would be required to garrison those places; for he believed the first step necessary in case of a war would be to find an army to defend them, and then to find another army to defend our own shores. [Hear, hear.] Now, all those fortifications might be necessary, if being prepared as some people contended they ought to be, were necessary. But it could not be said that such preparations were necessary as matters of self-defence at home. He repeated that there never the title work a saving of expenditure was obtained, which permitted of a reduction of those tained, which perm strongly imbued as he was with the conviction of the loss to the people in material comforts arising from this system of waste and extrava-gance, it could not last a twelvemonth. Apart rom the higher motives and sanctionshe said were always in harmony with the de-ductions of true science—if men did but under-stand the impossibility of getting relief from stand the impossibility of getting reads from their burdens while that system lasted, that system out of which their sufferings sprung would itself soon follow the change in their opinions. When he visited such a place as Portsmouth, or Plymouth, his feelings were probably as opposite as possible to those which influenced many of his countrymen when they saw those great arsenals. When he beheld gigantic constructions on the stocks, and heard the hammers resounding as they were adding to their number, his feeling was one of pain,

nor of any place in the country where he count to disarm in order that she might be at the mercy of other countries; for their movement was not natural or universal. [Cheers.]

"What they wanted England to do they wanted all the world to do, and he was not sure that other countries would not have to set us an sion of the place assigned him in the institution, he did not know that there was more than one the world that something was practicable in the matter; and he, for one, saw no impracticability in doing anything consonant to our interest, and not contrary to the law of God. He wished, then, that we would be content to meddle less with wars that happened to go on abroad, though he knew that the Peace Society are translated into the French and German languages, and used in both those countries as England as setting her the example. And so it went on. Both had been equally to blame. He did not charge either with being more outpable than the other. But this he did say, that it was a question which it behooved the people of each country to take charge of. [Loud cheers.] And it was in order to abate the evil that they had met there that day. He had been telling them some home truths with regard to Englishmen. He had heard foreigners say that it was owing to their combative proposities that Englishmen were so energetic—that they were naturally combative—that it was in their heads, and they could not help it—that they must be trying to subdue some one or other. Well, then, if such were their natural inclinations and propensities, let them, a tall events, look them boildy in the face, and see if they could not turn them to some better account than they had hitherto done. [Hear, hear.]

"That very energy which they had shown in their evil doings must be brought to bear to abate the avil, and there was a take set before them in that Congress which would employ their courage and their perseverance quite as much as any combats in the field in which they mught be engaged; for they would have to ensuight be engaged; for they would have to

For the National Era A REMINISCENCE Upon Potomae's beetling shore

There stood a cot-A rustic thing, within whose door A widow dwelt-there, lone and poor, Was cast her lot.

She had a boy, a cherub child. Whose silken hair Curled o'er a brow so pure and mild, All such as saw him fondly smiled. And called him fair. The mother loved her little lad

With gushing heart; His soft caresses made her glad When she with want and care was sad, And felt life's smart. Then wonder not that once her wail

Was wild with won When rushing on with horror pale, Her locks disheveled by the gale Far down below, Upon the river's foaming tide

She saw her boy-His wet curls on the billows ride As sea-weeds lightly toss and glide, The zephyr's toy. Save, save my child! Her thrilling cry, Oh God, he'll drown !

Rings on the air, and strong men fly : But ah ' they quail-they dare not fry ; For, looking down, They see beneath the surging wave Dread dangers lie. And hear the rapids shout and rave,

While rugged rocks they rudely lave, As on they fiv. But joy, pale mother! Hither comes A stalwart youth; His eye o'er all inquiring rosms, Till on the river's flying foams

He reads the truth Then quick he fits him for the strife; For well ne knew

Within those waves, where dangers rife Rose up to view But coward Fear was waved away, And with a bound, Upon the water's breast he lay, While those above him wildly pray

In dread profound. Oh God, protect! Oh Father, shield! But nought he heeds, Save that around the waters yield, As though his arms the weird-powers wield, To serve his needs

So on they sped, that youth and child, Like fated things; And oft as from the vortex wild They rose to sight, the mother smiled-To hope she clings.

Then rose a shout. Look, pallid one! They've leaned the fall And safely moored! see, now 'tis done Be thankful for thy rescued son-

To Heaven her grateful prayers she raised, Then sought for one-The hero-youth, on whom she gazed, And in prophetic language praised

LIZZIE LINNET

The sciences showing most progress are geology and chemistry. Half a century ago the word geology was not named even in our colleges; it to their number, his feeling was one of pain, and sorrow, and humiliation, at the immense amount of waste of the gifts of nature incurred in constructing what he hoped might never be called into use. He saw in all this but weakness and decay, whilst others said. 'Here is the "Queen," of one hundred and sixteen guns; I should like to see the Frenchman that would dare to come and touch her.' And he was answered, that they wanted England to disarm in order that she might be at the nor of any place in the country where he could learn it. The name and character of this pro-fessor are now as wide as the science he teaches.

room a large, handsome glass case, labelled in gold, "Mineral Cabinet," filled with choice specimens. On another side of the same room was a similar case, labelled "Botanical Cabinet," richly furnished with plants. Another similar case was labelled "Library," with a good selec-tion of books. This school was then in scientific correspondence in seven different States. The whole produced by a "box of common stones."

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For the National Era. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

Chapter XV .- Of Tom's new master, and va-

rious other matters. Since the thread of our humble hero's life

has now become interwoven with that of higher ones, it is necessary to give some brief introduction to them. Augustine St. Clare was the son of a wealthy

planter of Louisiana. The family had its origin in Canada. Of two brothers, very similar n temperament and character, one had settled on a flourishing farm in Vermont, and the other became an opulent planter in Louisians. The mother of Augustine was a Huguenst French lady, whose family had emigrated to Louisiana during the days of its early settlement. Augustine and another brother were the only children of their parents. Having inherited from his mother an exceeding delicacy of constitution, he was, at the instance of physicians, during many years of his boyhood sent to the care of his uncle in Vermont, in order that his constitution might be strengthened by the cold of a more bracing climate. In child-hood, he was remarkable for an extreme and marked sensitiveness of character, more akin to the softness of woman than the ordinary hardness of his own sex. Time, however, overgrew this softness with the rough bark of man-hood, and but few knew how living and fresh it still lay at the core. His talents were of the very first order, although his mind word a property of the deal and the gether to the actual business of life which is the common result of this balance of the faculties. Soon after the completion of his college course, his whole nature was kindled into one intense and passionate effervescence of romantic passion. His hour came—the hour that comes only once; his star rose in the horizon—that star that rises so often in vain, to be remembered only as a thing of dreams—and it rose for him in vain. To drop the figure, he saw and won the love of a high-minded and beautiful woman in one of the Northern States; and they were affianced. He returned South to make arrangements for their marriage, when, most unexpectedly, his letters were returned to

him by mail, with a short note from her guardian, stating to him that ere this reached him the lady would be the wife of another. Stung to madness, he vainly hoped, as many another has done, to fling the whole thing from his heart by one desperate effort. Too proud to supplicate or seek explanation, he threw him-self at once into a whirl of fashionable society, and in a fortnight from the time of the fatal letter was the accepted lover of the reigning belle of the season; and as soon as arrange—day "did up the work," and for the rest of the ments could be made, he became the husband of a fine figure, a pair of bright dark eyes, see them, it is "done up." The old kitchen of a fine figure, a pair of bright dark eyes, and a hundred thousand dollars—and of course

The married couple were enjoying their honeymoon, and entertaining a brilliant circle of friends in their spleudid villa near Lake MECHANISM.—No. XV.

BY MOSIAH HOLDROOK.

In this age of progress practical science stands in bold relief. It is the broad, strong foundation of support, the grand centre-spring of movement in every work of progress. First elements—"ultimate principles"—of science, applied to human wants, used as the "First Lessons" of elementary instruction, have already produced mighty results. They have occasioned a "World's Fair" for the exhibition of such results, for the universal diffusion of such principles. They must be thus diffused. It is the voice of public sentiment: that is omnipotent. Potentates, despots, and tyrants, cannot resist it; It is Pontchartrain, when one day a letter was ples. They must be thus diffused. It is the voice of public sentiment: that is omnipotent. Potentates, despots, and tyrants, cannot resistit; It is itself the potentate of all earthly powers.

The history of practical science for the last quarter of a century is, in no small degree, the history of the world, especially of human progress in this most remarkable age of the world.

The sciences showing most progress are realest. how she had written time and again, till she became weary and doubtful—how her health had failed under her anxieties—and how, at ended with expressions of hope and thankful-ness, and professions of undying affection, which were more bitter than death to the unhappy

young man. He wrote to her immediately:
"I have received yours—but too late. I believed all I heard. I was desperate. I am married, and all is over. Only forget-it is al that remains for either of us."

And thus ended the whole romance and ideal

of life for Augustine St. Clare. But the real of life for Augustine St Clare. But the real remained—the real, like the flat, bare, oosy tide-mud, when the blue-sparkling wave, with all its company of gliding boats and white-winged ships, its music of oars and chiming waters, has gone down, and there it lies, flat, slimy, bare, and exceedingly real.

Of course, in a novel, people's hearts break and they die, and that is the end of it; and in

a story this is exceedingly convenient. But in real life we do not die when all that makes life bright dies to us. There is a most busy and bright dies to us. There is a most busy and important round of eating, drinking, dressing, walking, visiting, buying, selling, talking, reading, and all that makes up what is commonly called living, yet to be gone through, and this yet remained to Augustine. Had his wife been a whole woman she might yet have done something the broken. thing—as woman can—to mend the broken threads of life, and weave again into a tissue of brightness. But Marie St Clare could not even see that they had been broken. As before stated, she consisted of a fine figure, a pair of splendid eyes, and a hundred thousand dollars;

spiendid eyes, and a hundred thousand dollars; and none of these items were precisely the ones to minister to a mind diseased.

When Augustine, pale as death, was found lying on the sofa, and pleaded sudden sick head-ache as the cause of his distress, she recom-mended to him to smell of hartshorn; and when the paleness and headache came on week after week, she only said that she never thought Mr. week she only said that she never thought Mr.

St. Clare was sickly: but it seems he was very liable to sick headaches, and that it was a very unfortunate thing for her ber, because he didn't enjoy going into company with her, and it seemed odd to go so much alone, when they were just married. Augustine was glad in his heart that he had married so undiscerning a heart that he had married so undiscerning a never satisfiactorily ascertained, and remains never satisfiactorily ascertained, and remains in fact mestlied to this day. there were those among them who would live one a total change in the opinions of men, and when that change came, down would live on see a total change in the opinions of men, and when that change came, down would not also present a mount of the provisor of the provisor

ourtship, he found his sultana no way ready to esign her slave; there were abundance of tears, coutings, and small tempests—there were discontents, pinings, upbraidings. St. Clare was good-natured and self-indulgent, and sought to buy off with presents and flatteries; and when Marie became mother to a beautiful daughter, ne really felt awakened, for a time, to some

thing like tenderness.

St. Clare's mother had been a woman of unommon elevation and purity of character, and he gave to this child his mother's name, fondly fancying that she would prove a reproduction of her image. The thing had been remarked with petulant jealousy by his wife, and she regarded her husband's absorbing devotion to the hild with suspicion and dislike-all that was given to her seemed so much taken from her From the time of the birth of this child her health gradually sunk. A life of constant inaction, bodily and mental-the friction of ceaseless ennui and discontent, united to the ordinary weakness which attended the period of maternity, in course of a few years chi the blooming young belle into a yellow, faded, sickly woman, whose time was divided among a variety of functful diseases, and wise considered herself, in every sense, the most ill-used and

suffering person in existence. There was no end of her various complaints but her principal forte appeared to lie in sick headache, which sometimes would confine her her room three days out of six. As, of ourse, all family arrangements fell into the hands of servants, St. Clare found his menage anything but comfortable. His only daughter was exceedingly delicate, and he feared that, with no one to look after and attend to her her health and life might yet fall a sacrifice to her mother's inefficiency. He had taken her with him on a tour to Vermont, and had persunded his cousin, Miss Ophelia St. Clare, to return with him to his Southern residence, and they are now returning on this boat, where we have introduced them to our readers. And now, while the distant domes and spires

of New Orleans rise to our view, there is yet time for an introduction to Miss Ophelia. Whoever has travelled in the New England States will are in some cool grassy village, a large farm-house, with its clean swept grassy Aleka and the sugar maple, and remember the air of order and stillness, of perpetuity and un-changing repose, that seemed to breathe over the whole place. Nothing lost, or out of order, not a picket loose in the fence, not a particle of litter in the turfy yard, with its clumps of lilac bushes growing up under the windows. Within, he will remember wide, clean rooms-where nothing ever seems to be doing or going to be done, where everything is once and forever rigidly in place, and where all household arrange-ments move with the punctual exactness of the old clock in the corner. In the family "keeping room," as it is termed, he will remember the staid, respectable old book-case, with its glass doors where Rollin's History, Milton's Paradise Lost, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and Scott's Family Bible, stand side by side in decorous order, with multitudes of other books, equally solemn and respectable. There are no servants in the house, but the lady in the snowy cap, with the spectacles, who sits sewing every afternoon, among her daughters, as if nothing ever had been done, or were to be done—she and her girls in some long-forgotten fore part of the floor never seems stained or spotted-the tables, the chairs, and the various cooking utensils, never seem deranged or disordered, though three and sometimes four meals a day are got there, though the family washing and ironing is there performed, and though pounds of but ter and cheese are in some silent and myste rious manner there brought into existence.

On such a farm, is such a house and family Miss Ophetia had spent a quiet existence of some forty-five years, when her cousin invited her to visit his Southern mansion. The eldest of a large family, she was still considered by her father and mother as one of "the children," and the proposal that she should go to Orlean was a most momentous one to the family circle. The old gray-headed father took down Morse's Atlas out of the book-case, and looked out the exact latitude and longitude, and read Flint's travels in the South and West, to make up his own mind as to the nature of the country.

The good mother inquired, anxiously, "if Orleans wasn't an awful wicked place," saying, that it seemed to her most equal to going to the Sandwich Islands, or anywhere among the It was known at the minister's and at the

It was known at the minister's and the Doctor's, and at Miss Peabody's milliner shop, that Ophelia St. Clare was "talking about" gother with her cousin; and ing way down to Orleans with her cousin; and of course the whole village could do no less than help this very important process of talking about the matter. The minister, who inclined strongly to Abolitionist views, was quite doubtful whether such a step might not tend somewhat to encourage the Southerners in helding on to their slaves, while the Doctor, who was a stanch their slaves, while the Doctor, who was a stanch Colonizationist, inclined to the opinion that Miss Ophelia ought to go, to show the Orleans people that we don't think hardly of them, after all. He was of opinion, in fact, that Southern people needed encouraging. When, however, the fact that she had resolved to go was fully before the public mind, she was solemnly invited out to tea by all her friends and neighbors for the space of a fortnight, and all her prospects and plans duly canvassed and inquired into. Miss Moseley, who came into the house to help to do the dress-making, acquired daily accessions of importance from the developments with regard to Miss Ophelia's wardrobe, which she had been enabled to make. It was credibly ascertained that Squire Sinclare, as his name was common-ly contracted in the neighborhood, had counted out fifty dollars, and given them to Miss Ophe-lia, and told her to buy any clothes she thought best; and that two new silk dresses, and a bonnet, had been sent for to Boston. As to the pro-priety of this extraordinary outlay, the public mind was divided—some affirming that it was well enough, all things considered, for once in one's life, and others stoutly affirming that the money had better have been sent to the mis-sionaries; but all parties agreed that there had been no such parasokseen in those parts as had been sent on from New York, and that she had one silk dress that might fairly be trusted to stand alone, whatever might be said of its mistress. There were credible rumors also of a hemstitched pocket handkerchief—and report

never satisfactorily ascertained, and remains in fact unsettled to this day.

Miss Ophelia, as you now behold her, stands